

Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,498. 號八十三百四千八第 日三初月五年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1917. 四拜禮 日一十二月六年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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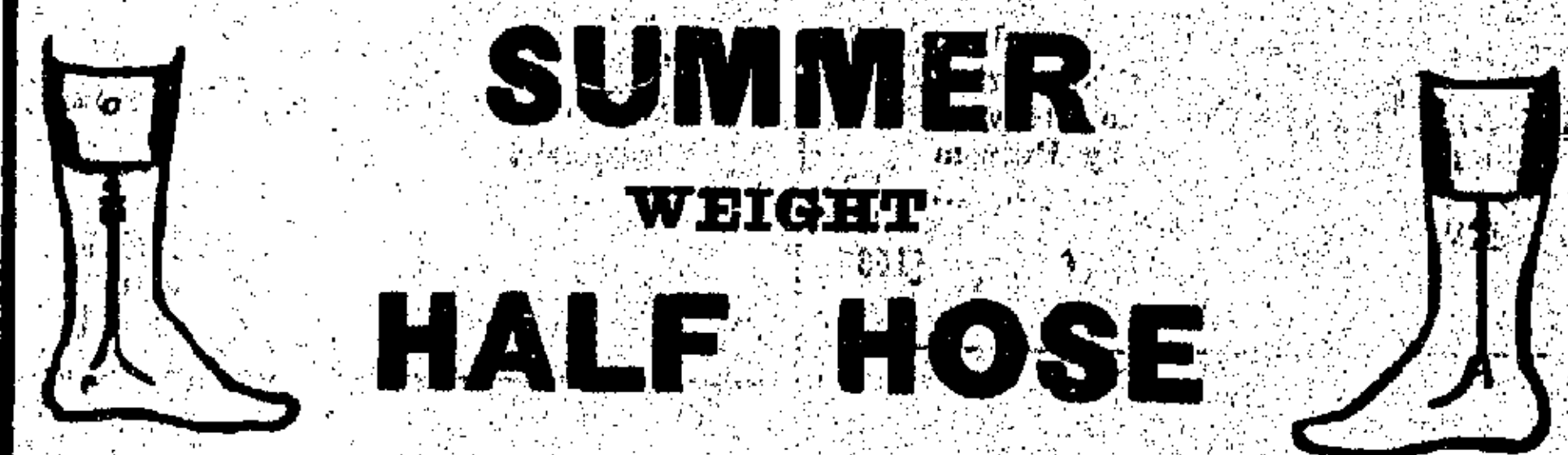
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Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
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ANTI-ENTENTE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, writing from Cadiz on April 12th, says:—To call Spain pro-German would be a slander on the Spanish nation. In no neutral country can be found a clearer view of the results which would follow German success or warmer feelings towards the Allies. The same and active elements in the national life are with us. We must not forget this. But there are other elements which, partly from self-interest and partly from an ingrained preference for Might against Right, have been working against us. Chief among the agencies for the spread of sympathy with the Germans is the Church.

We find the Spanish clergy teaching openly through the hiring newspapers which they control; and privately, that the Germans are the defenders of Order and Property; while France and England are always "making dangerous experiments" and showing their enmity against Privilege and Parasitism. In a railway carriage the other day a Spanish gentleman sat silent while two of his countrymen discussed the war with an Englishman. One of the Spaniards at last pressed him for his opinion. "I feel," he said, "that my property would be safer under the German system than it would be if the restless, revolutionary elements which have done so much harm to France were to increase their influence."

There are many who do not deny that they think as they are ordered to think. A merchant in a seaport town had been blacklisted as a pro-German. He went to a British shipper and asked him to intercede. "I will give no more cause for complaint," he promised. "I will change." "Yes," said the Englishman scornfully, "when your priest orders you to change." The Spaniard was not offended. He spread his hands out, shrugged his shoulders. His gesture said eloquently, "What can I do?"

OPINION CENSORSHIP.

If the Church cannot directly influence the minds of men, it seeks to get at them through their wives. Here is another incident known to me. A man who subscribed to two newspapers, one Liberal, the other Clerical, found that his wife, for whom the Clerical paper was taken, had suddenly begun to read the other, and to read it so thoroughly that he could scarcely ever get a sight of it. She persisted in handing him the Clerical organ, in spite of his assurance that nothing would induce him "to read such a rag." One day he lost his temper and made a scene. His wife cried, and in her emotion she admitted that she was doing what she had been told to do by her "spiritual director." Spanish women are kept in an almost Mohammedan seclusion.

The atmosphere of ecclesiastical control which surrounds the pious Spanish Catholic can hardly be imagined outside Spain. It is a sin to read a Liberal newspaper, or any newspaper which is not sanctioned by the Church.

A friend of mine spoke with some unns on board a river steamer in Andalusia. One of them ventured a hope, when she heard that he was English, that his parents were not "evil people." He assured her that they enjoyed excellent reputations. "But," she said doubtfully, "if they are Protestants that means they do not believe in God. They are not baptised." This was what she had been taught.

The Spanish people do not respect their priests. They snigger scandal about them. They call them extortionists and hard. They grudge them the good living which contrasts so shamelessly with the short commons of the poor.

FEAR OF THE CLERGY.

It is simply fear of the clergy which keeps the mass of the Spanish people under their influence. I heard in one cathedral town of the bishop's unpopularity. In the disastrous floods which devastated Andalusia this spring, a whole district near his palace was under water. The tradition of the place was that in such conditions shelter should be found by the homeless in the vast halls and saloons which the bishop did not use. He declined to take in the unfortunate refugees. I was not surprised when I saw him. Yet on a Church festival I watched the town councillors follow him round the cathedral carrying candles in their hands, and wearing red sashes, round their stomachs. They notoriously disliked and despised him, but they dared not let their feelings be seen.

The parties in Spain which are for better education for elections fairly managed, for honesty among officials, for an energetic and enlightened national policy, oppose the Church as their most obstinate foe. Sometimes their hatred of obscurantism and tyranny drives them into what seem to us excesses. For the Atheism which prevails among so many of the educated and progressive in Spain the clergy are responsible.

ALLIES OF DESPOTISM.

And as they dominate social, so the priests seek to dominate political life. Monks, friars, and lay priests are active advocates for Germany. Lately there have been one or two signs that the authorities are permitting a difference of opinion. I have read with interest a pamphlet written by a learned doctor of the diocese of Ciudad Rodrigo, in which, without naming either Germany or the nations that are resolved to "cut the criminal tendency of her rulers," it is made clear that wars waged in defence of Justice are just and necessary. There is also appearing a series of articles criticising the attitude of the Church. These are the work of a priest. But in general the clergy have done their best to injure and misrepresent the Allied cause.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORK OF DOVER PATROL.
FIGHTING THE SHOOT-AND-SHOOT
NAVY.

The Dover patrol has had a particularly difficult task and those who are acquainted with naval affairs know that it has done its work on the lines laid down for it extremely well. Defeating your enemy in a series of small engagements between light craft is but part of the game of naval warfare. Outwitting him in strategy is far more important, and the whole object of the various German raids on the east and south-east coast since last October has been to make us disclose certain strategic objectives which we have persistently declined to disclose even at the price of allowing the raiders to make off unpunished.

BLOW FOR BLOW.

As a matter of fact, however, the raids have not been carried out with impunity, as may be seen from the following diary of the outstanding events in this region in the last six months.

October 29th.—Raid on Dover and the Channel. British destroyers *Phari* and *Kohinoor* lost.

November 1st.—German destroyers taking four Dutch prizes into Zebrugga caught by British scouting craft, driven off, and two of the prizes recaptured.

November 10th.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

November 12th.—Air raid on Ostend.

November 15th.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

November 17th.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

November 23rd.—German raid on the north end of the Downs. One British drifter hit. Only twelve rounds fired.

November 27th.—German raid on Norfolk coast. Armed trawler *Narval* sunk.

December 27th.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

January 22nd.—British destroyers caught German destroyers off the Dutch coast and off the Schouwen Bank. One British destroyer lost, enemy losses unknown.

January 25th.—German raid on Southwold. Five minutes' shelling.

February 2nd.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

February 3rd.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

February 14th.—Air raid on Bruges.

February 18th.—Air raid on Bruges.

Three German destroyers and a concealed submarine depot blown up.

February 25th.—German raid on the Straits.

March 1st.—One British destroyer attacks the raiders, but effect of her fire not ascertained. Brief bombardment of Margate and Broadstairs. Raiders fled before our patrols arrived.

March 18th.—German raid on Straits.

British destroyer sunk.

March 28th.—Firing off Lowestoft.

Patrol trawler *Mascot* sunk.

April 7th.—Air raid on Zebrugga.

Two enemy destroyers torpedoed at sea. One *C88* sunk.

April 20th.—Raid on Dover. Two German destroyers sunk; possibly three.

SIX OR FOUR.

An analysis of these raids gives us as a material result of the six months' fighting four British destroyers sunk as against at least six German, and eight British drifters and trawlers.

It cannot, on the whole, be described as unsatisfactory. Moreover, it must be remembered that the German tactics were solely of the "shoot and scoot" school. They have never attempted to put up a fight unless the odds in their favour were enormous. That was a thing that had not been expected.

Our torpedo craft flotillas were trained before the war to deal with an enemy who would follow the example of the Japanese destroyers in the Russo-Japanese War. That is, they were to look for a fight whenever the opposing forces came into touch. All these preconceived notions had to be jettisoned after the experience of last October. We had to find a means of trapping a shy opponent into action.

The outcome of the engagement last Friday night seems to indicate that we have succeeded. We did not hurl a flotilla at the raiders on this occasion.

The five German ships "were met by two vessels of the Dover patrol." Even then only two of the Germans had any fight in them, the remainder making off at high speed "during the short engagement, and escaping in the darkness."

MODEL DESTROYER WORK.

Two that were sunk were nearly trapped. The Admiralty announcement does not err on the side of extravagance when it says "the tactics pursued were a very fine example of destroyer work." As a matter of fact, they will probably be the model for destroyer work in the same or similar circumstances for a long time to come. And what these two have done others will be able to do in future, as we know from the way the example of Robinson, V.C., in dealing with Zepplins was followed.

There is only one thing to regret in the announcement. And that is that following the bad example of earlier days, the Admiralty have suppressed the names of both of the ships that met and beat the Germans and of the commanding officers. The authorities are ready enough to announce both when a ship is lost. Why the guardians of praise which the country would readily accord the victors is not as though it was any secret to the enemy what classes of destroyer we have now in commission since they sank some of the very newest at Jutland and took prisoners from them.

The reasons for this are not hard to find. There is the strong disposition of Churches to "ally themselves" with Despotism. There is the fear of the "modernising" tendencies of France and England. There is the denunciation against France for driving out the religious orders. There is the belief that Germany would support the restoration of a Carlist to the throne, which would, so the clergy believe, give them more power still. And then, there is the vague talk circulated by German agents about the restoration of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope.

HOW THE END WILL COME.
THE RHINE BOGEY.

Mr. Francis Gribble says cautious critics continually warn us that those who rely upon the blockade of Germany for victory are leaning upon a broken reed, that Germany cannot be starved into anything worse than discomfort but must be beaten in the field on the western front. They picture Germany fighting energetic rearguard actions all the way back to the Rhine and then putting up a desperate defence behind that final barrier. It is a picture which really belongs to those early days of the war when even the experts ignored factors of which even the layman can now recognise the importance. It may or may not be possible to starve Germany into submission. Only the rulers of Germany know whether there is enough food in the country to last until the next harvest; and perhaps even they do not know it. Even they at any rate cannot lay their fingers beforehand on the point at which hunger will cause smouldering discontent to blaze up into destructive flame.

MORAL AND MUNITIONS.

At the same time anyone who troubles to know what is knowledge may feel quite sure that the Rhine fortresses are not going to enable Germany to hold out for terms. The High Command, no doubt, would prefer that expedient to surrender, but they also know that it is not a practical expedient in the conditions of modern warfare—that they cannot adopt it even if the starvation difficulty can be surmounted. To put it paradoxically even if the Rhine line were impregnable, it could not be held in the conditions which will prevail when it is reached. It is these conditions, not the strength of the fortresses, which we have to bear in mind if we want to look into the future and consider how the end will come. Food questions apart, Germany's power of resistance is limited by two things—the *moral* of the troops and the supply of munitions. If the German armies continue to be hampered as they are being hampered now it is a safe prediction that these essentials will give out before the food gives out. They will no doubt give out the faster because the food is scarce, for underfed workers are inefficient workers in munition factories as elsewhere, but the collapse will surely come in both departments before the last crust or the last turnip has been eaten. Let us try to see how this will happen and with what unavoidable military results.

INCREASED SURRENDERS.

Hunger by itself is injurious to *moral*, but not necessarily fatal to it. When hunger is accompanied by retreat, and retreat is accelerated by defeat, and is perceived to be an occasion of joy to the whole civilised world, the complete collapse of *moral* is imminent; the more so because the Germans, in spite of their iron discipline, are a people temperamentally inclined to collective panic. And when *moral* gives two consequences will follow—wholesale surrender and wholesale desertion. Latterly we have had some instances of German non-commissioned officers encouraging surrender instead of resisting it, and a tendency of that kind is always more likely to spread than to be checked. When once the German Army is as ready to surrender as the Austrian Army has shown itself to be, the line of defence will be tenable anywhere. Simultaneously with the increase of surrenders we may look for an increase in the number of desertions into neutral countries. That sort of thing, though there has been a good deal of it, has been limited by the fact that deserters might eventually be fetched out of Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland, and dealt with by courts-martial. Presently, when German defeat is more visibly assured that fear will be felt to be groundless, and then we may see strange things: not only soldiers but munition workers crossing the various frontiers, not in thousands and tens of thousands, in quest of safety and bread, the sentries posted to turn the fugitives back helping them to tear down the barbed wire and deserting with them. The Dutch, at least, make no secret of their apprehension that some embarrassment of that sort is in store for them.

SUBSTITUTES.

That, unquestionably, is one of the phenomena which will expedite the end, and prevent that indefinite series of rearguard actions which some expect. Another is the imminent impossibility of munitioning the defenders for lack of the raw material for munitions after they have been hustled back a few miles in the right direction. At present the Germans, though their supply of munitions is less than ours, have enough to enable them to put up a very formidable fight. They have found a substitute for copper; they extract glycerine from milk and nuts and sunflower seed, and distil it from the corpses of the slain; and they hold mines which produce an abundance of iron. But those mines are the crux of the situation. The mines which matter are those of the Bassi de Briey, and most of the blast-furnaces which matter are in that neighbourhood: some of them in France, some of them in Germany, and a few of them, some of them, worked with German capital, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg—the Lorraine frontier running right through the middle of the deposits. From those mines the Germans are now extracting no less than seven-eighths of the iron used for the manufacture of their shells and guns. Upon that iron they are absolutely dependent. The mines of Silesia do not produce enough iron to enable them to carry on. It is impossible for them to import anything like the quantity which they require from Sweden; while Austria needs such

iron as she has for her own use. It was stated, in fact, in the memorandum addressed to the Chancellor in May, 1916, by six industrial associations that if those iron mines had to be abandoned the "war would be as good as lost."

JAPAN AND THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS BY MR. NAKASHOJI.

In an address delivered by Mr. Nakashoji, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, at the Gubernatorial Conference, he dealt with the questions discussed at the Allies' Economic Conference at Paris. Since Japan participated in the Allies' Economic Conference at Paris and subscribed to the resolutions passed by it, Mr. Nakashoji thinks it is only natural that Japan should adopt measures to carry them into practice. The aims of the resolutions are to protect the economic interests of the Allies against encroachment by the enemy, and to contrive their development in the future. As the first step in this direction, the Japanese Government has published laws regarding enemy trading, and it is desirable that the local Governors should see they are brought into operation. The resolutions passed by the Paris Conference aim at a fully considered measure for the extension of trade by the Allies on the restoration of peace, and for the development of natural resources in the Allied countries, so that they may be able to maintain their superiority against any commercial decline of the enemy that may be pitted against them on the conclusion of the war. With this end in view investigations are already being undertaken in the Allied countries and it is necessary for Japan to do the same.

THE COMMERCIAL WAR.

There is little doubt that on the conclusion of peace the Far East will be a veritable hunting-ground for European commercial competitors, and Japan will also be required to play her part in the struggle. It can hardly be said that Japan is well adapted to be an industrial country, as her territory is not extensive and her natural resources limited. It will therefore require great efforts to make Japan a really independent country in an economic sense. There are various ways by which Japan may hope to become economically independent, but in any case it will be necessary for her to devote much attention to obtaining supplies of iron, coal, cotton, and wool as well as to effect a development of her chemical industry. As a step towards the realisation of this object the Government is now engaged in the extension of the Steel Works at Wakamatsu with all possible promptitude.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WILLIAM-TOLBIAC CUP.

The attention of all ranks is directed to the fact that this cup will be awarded to the member of the Hongkong Police Reserve who during the year commencing March 1st, 1917, performs the most meritorious act in the execution of duty.

STERNGARD.

Sergeant 20 A. S. Chen is appointed Equipment Officer to No. 3 Company in place of Sergeant 28 Chin Ching Po.

(Sd.) J. W. FRANKS,
Actg. D.S.P. (R.).

20th June, 1917.

NAVY'S LONG ARM.

According to official information supplied by the British Government to the Geneva Red Cross Association, an Austrian officer, missing since 1915, when he was captured by the Russians, has been arrested at Kirkwall, Shetland Islands, and interned at Wakefield.

Escaping from a Russian internment camp near Lake Baikal, he made his way across China, Japan, the Pacific Ocean, and the United States to New York, where he signed on as a carpenter on a Danish vessel.

Within a few hundred miles of the German coast he was detained by the British naval authorities, after travelling round the world to rejoin the enemy.

Iron as she has for her own use. It was stated, in fact, in the memorandum addressed to the Chancellor in May, 1916, by six industrial associations that if those iron mines had to be abandoned the "war would be as good as lost."

A DECISIVE MOVE.

Now those mines are quite near the present line of entrenchments. A short advance from Verdun in the direction of Metz would cut right into them, so would a short advance from Verdun in the direction of Longwy. Realising these facts and their importance, Hindenburg hangs on in front of Verdun, using that point as a pivot while he swings back the rest of his line. As yet he has not been assailed there. But it is to be supposed that he will be left permanently in untroubled occupation of the one district which is absolutely imperative for him to occupy. Obviously it is not, and there is no reason to suppose that his positions there (or anywhere else for that matter) will prove a more difficult nut to crack than Vimy Ridge. Whether they are stormed or turned, whether their evacuation is forced a little sooner or a little later, is a matter of detail. The essential is that, where as local decisions are possible at any point on the map, this is a point at which a decision adverse to Germany would be conclusive and instantaneous in the effects. When once the German grip on the iron mines is relaxed the end will be in sight, because Germany will no longer be able to make shells as fast as she will need to fire them off. Attrition will then be speeded up until it becomes collapse, and the much talked of stand on the Rhine will prove to be the obsolete outcome of nervous imaginations.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WAR.

BRITISH OPERATIONS.

AN INTERESTING DESPATCH.

DEALING WITH GREECE.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TYPHOON AT THE FRONT.

NIAGARA-LIKE DELUGES.

LONDON, June 19th.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters says there has been a series of most violent thunderstorms in the battle area, accompanied by typhoons which rooted up trees and bowled over wagons as if they were mere playthings. Despite these Niagara-like deluges, to-day is hotter than ever. It is wonderful that during the entire storm our airmen operated serenely in the gold and blue above the thundering canopy which was emptying its streams to the earth. Indeed, it was actually one of their most successful days. There was much general activity on the Western front, especially in the Messines area, where we continue to steadily eat our way into the enemy's positions in the direction of Warneton.

STRONG ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS BROKEN.

PARIS, June 19th.

A communiqué says:—There has been a violent artillery duel between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond. Our fire broke a strong counter-attack on the positions we won yesterday in this region. The enemy sustained serious losses and left many prisoners.

BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, June 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided last night to the south-eastward of Leveguier, near the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

EARLIER CABLES.

DIFFICULT POSITION OF GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, June 19th.

The difficult position of the German Army, which the British have pushed back from the plateau of Messines, is keenly discussed in Paris, where there is speculation as to what the enemy is to do. It is pointed out that the Germans are hampered in their movements by the Ypres Canal and the Lys River, and their rear can only be supplied and reinforced by bridges which are under British fire.

It is believed that the Germans will be forced to retire to another line of defence, and are already preparing therefor. In a recent engagement, the German rearwards were intended to form a screen, which was penetrated when the enemy rearguard was driven in between Hollabeke and Warneton. The British have since successfully attacked in the neighbourhood of Kleinillebeke, which is the pivot of the new German retreat behind the Lys, showing that the British have detected the move.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RAIDS ON RIGA.

Petrograd, June 20th.

Five German hydroplanes flew over a base on the Riga front and dropped forty-one bombs on sheds, ships and batteries unsuccessfully. One sailor was wounded. The raiders were driven off by the coast batteries, which, on several successive days, brilliantly repulsed a number of fruitless airship attacks.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.

LONG MESSAGE FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, June 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued a despatch covering the operations from November 18th to the commencement of the present offensive. This affords a connected story and is a valuable historical record elucidating much that was hitherto obscure, revealing the strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the winter, and showing all as fitting in with a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favourable situation for the Spring advance.

Owing to the Somme battle, the enemy in the region of the Ancre Valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and Scarpe Valleys. Therefore a further short advance would give command of the Beaumont Hamel spur, and, accordingly, an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on November 18th. The object was to advance within assaulting distance of the Le Transloy-Loup part line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired, but the weather then held up the operations until January, when the whole spur was captured, and we advanced a thousand yards up Beaumont Valley, with exceedingly light casualties. Owing to the close and skilful co-operation between the infantry and the artillery, and fine aircraft work, the possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field, and further successes on February 3rd and 4th gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable.

The next task was to drive the enemy from the Beaumont Valley, which was begun on February 2nd, when we captured 1,500 yards of trenches lying at the southern foot of Serre Hill. This made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient, and further progress in the Ancre Valley would have made it untenable. Therefore the larger operation was begun with a view to acquiring the northern extremity of Miraumont and observation of the Upper Ancre Valley. Simultaneously a smaller attack, designed to capture the sunken road north of the Ancre, which controlled the western approach to Miraumont, was made. During the night of February 17th, assaults were delivered, and, despite the heavy ground, thick mist and an alert enemy who kept up a barrage fire, the troops assaulted with great gallantry. We succeeded and completely gained the desired observations, also command of the enemy artillery positions in the Upper Ancre Valley and his defences of Pys and Miraumont. Our subsequent bombardments, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Pys and Miraumont on February 24th. On the following day, positions from north of Gerbecourt to the west of Serre were captured.

The weather favoured the enemy retirement. A thaw broke up the roads, sides of the trenches collapsed and the acquired ground became worse than a quagmire. On the contrary, the roads behind the enemy improved the further

he withdrew, and a succession of misty days prevented a rapid pursuit. Consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained.

Continuous and systematic advances drove out the enemy from successive positions until March 2nd, when we reached the Le Transloy-Loup part line, except at Liries, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns, and on March 10th Liries was captured. Our casualties were less than the prisoners, who numbered 800. The way was thus opened for attacking the Le Transloy-Loup part line, which was shelled so effectively on March 11th and 12th that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grivillers and Loupart Wood were occupied and methodical operations begun for attacking the next line.

Prior to this, where there were indications that the German withdrawal would further extend, it had been ascertained that he had been preparing a new defensive system, known as the Hindenburg Line, running from Arras south-eastwards to Quenai, and thence westwards to Cambrai towards St. Quentin, various switches branching off this line also being constructed. The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which had become increasingly difficult to hold. It was also evident, however, that the enemy contemplated the evacuation of the greater salient between Arras and the Aisne Valley.

The despatch then deals in detailed manner with the operations between April 19th, in which the Allies gained possession of Chaulnes, Bapaume, Peronne and numerous villages from which the enemy had retreated.

By April 10th, the advance had reached a stage at which the increasing difficulty of maintaining the communications compelled a slackening in the pace of the pursuit. To the south of Peronne, the destroyed bridges, which the enemy had tactically presented as a formidable obstacle, while to the north of Peronne a wide belt of devastated ground, over which the Somme battle had been fought, offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport. "We were advancing, therefore," the despatch says, "over country in which all means of communication were destroyed against an enemy whose Army was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive, should a favourable opportunity occur. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied vantage points along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already withdrawn to previously prepared positions and were available at any moment to cover and support a counter-stroke, while the conditions of the country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. The bulk of the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system upon which he could fall back should his counter-stroke miss aim. On the contrary, our troops moved forward, they left all the prepared defences further behind, and in such circumstances the necessity for caution was obvious. Meanwhile, despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of preparing and constructing bridges, roads and railways was carried on with most commendable rapidity.

The despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy's resistance increased as we neared the Hindenburg line, emphasising the great closeness of many of his counter-attacks, particularly in attempts to recover Beaumont Hamel. Speaking of the outstanding features of five months of fighting from November 18th, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says that, despite the unusual severity of the weather, the winter campaign was conducted to a successful issue under most trying and most arduous conditions.

LATEST CABLES.

"The activity on our battle-front has been maintained without a break, the conclusion of last year's offensive to the commencement of the present operations. The successful accomplishment of this part of our general plan has already enabled us to realise a no inconsiderable instalment of fruits from the Somme battle, and had gone far to open the road to their full achievement. The courage and endurance of our troops had carried them triumphantly through periods of particularly trying fighting in which they were subjected to the maximum of personal hardship and physical strain. It cannot speak too highly of the qualities of all ranks, the ability with which the troops in the Ancre were handled by General Gough, and further south, by General Rawlinson was in all respects admirable. The retreat to which the enemy was driven by our continued success reintroduced conditions approximating to open fighting, in which the cavalry was given an opportunity to perform its special duties. Although it was deliberate, the enemy's withdrawal enabled him to choose his own ground for resistance and employ every device to inflict losses upon us yet our casualties, which were exceedingly moderate throughout the operations on the Ancre, became exceptionally light during the period of the retreat. The prospect of a resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence.

The systematic destruction of roads, bridges and railways has made unprejudiced demands upon the Royal Engineers, who were already heavily burdened by the work entailed in the preparation for the Spring offensive. Our steady progress in face of great difficulties is the best testimony to the energy and thoroughness with which those demands were met. The bridging of the Somme at Brie is an example of the nature of the obstacles with which we were confronted, and the rapidity of their removal. In this instance six gaps had to be bridged across the canal and river, some of which were of considerable width, over a swift-flowing stream. The work commenced in the morning of March 18th. By ten the same night the infantry foot-bridges were completed, by five on the morning of March 20th, a medium type of bridge for horse-train and cavalry was completed, and

by two on the afternoon of March 20th heavy bridges, capable of taking all forms of traffic, had replaced the lighter type.

Throughout the winter the transport problems were most serious, both in the battle area and behind the lines, on the rapid solution of which success or failure necessarily largely depended. At the close of last year's campaign the steady growth of our armies and the rapid expansion of our material and resources had already taxed the roads and railways to the utmost. The existing broad and narrow gauge railways were insufficient to deal with the increasing traffic, an undue proportion of which was thrown upon the roads. With winter conditions deteriorating, the difficulties of maintenance and repair became almost overwhelming, and an increase of railway facilities of every type, and on a large scale, were, therefore, imperatively and urgently necessary.

Great quantities of material and rolling-stock were required immediately, while subsequently the wants were considerably augmented by a large programme of new construction in the area of the enemy's withdrawal. The task of obtaining the amount of railway material required, and the carrying out of the work of construction at the rate our plans rendered necessary, besides providing labour and material for the repair of roads, was one of the very greatest difficulties and its successful accomplishment reflects the highest credit on the Transportation Service, of whose efficiency and energy I cannot speak too highly. I desire to acknowledge in the fullest manner, the debt owed to all who assisted to meet the difficulties of the situation, especially Sir Eric Geddes, Director-General of Transportation, to whose great ability and organising power and energy the results achieved were primarily due. He also was glad to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the Chemin-de-fer du Nord and also wished to place on record the fact that the successful solution of this problem would have been impossible but for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada, who had not hesitated to give up the locomotives and rolling-stock required, and even to tear up tracks in order to provide us with the necessary rails.

The despatch concludes:—Loyal co-operation and complete mutual understanding between our Allies and ourselves throughout the Somme battle has been continued and strengthened by the events of the winter, particularly by the circumstances attending the enemy's withdrawal. During the latter period under review, a very considerable tract of country was won back to France by the combined efforts of the Allied troops. This result is regarded with lively satisfaction by all ranks of the British Army in France. At the same time we wish to express feelings of deep sympathy and profound regret, provoked among us by the sight of the destruction wrought in a once fair and prosperous countryside.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH IN GREECE.

ENEMY CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 20th.

According to enemy communiqués, the British, after burning villages, abandoned the advanced positions in the unhealthy Struma Valley, including Kimpri and Prosenat, on the main Doiran-Seres railway, which was doubtless destroyed at these points, also Baraklid Juma, which is of some strategic importance, standing at the entrance to the Rupel Pass. The British, however, still hold the east bank of the Struma, and some country beyond.

THE MALARIAL SEASON.

AFFECTING BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, June 19th.

A British message from Salonika says that owing to the advent of the malarial season, our troops eastward of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols cleared out the enemy from six villages on the East bank. Our hill positions westward of the river completely dominate the evacuated ground. British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and Pinarus.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

IMPORTANT POINTS OCCUPIED.

PARIS, June 19th.

An Eastern communiqué says:—Our artillery sharply countered the enemy's in the region of Monastir. We have reached the southern limit of Thessaly and occupy important spots. The inhabitants handed over a considerable quantity of arms and munitions.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH MINE-SWEEPER MINED.

PARIS, June 19th.

A mine-sweeper struck a mine in the Bay of Biscay and sank. A boiler explosion killed seven. A steamer engaged a submarine in the Mediterranean off the Spanish coast, but the latter submerged.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 19th.

The following naval casualties are announced:—Missing.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Langley T. W. Smith, R.N. Wounded.—Engineer Sub-Lieut. Hugh Kerkland, R.N. Previously reported missing, now officially reported killed.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Oliver B. Ellis, R.N.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

Petrograd, June 20th.

Fifty anarchists, with three machine-guns, conveyed in cabs, established themselves in buildings in a populous centre of the town. Two companies of Guards and Cossacks surrounded the buildings and compelled them to surrender. The anarchists were taken to gaol.

A STRIKING APPEAL.

Jassy, undated.

A Committee composed of soldiers of the Ninth Army, on the Roumanian front, has issued an appeal against fraternising with the enemy. The appeal says:—"If the enemy desires our welfare then he must liberate Roumania; then we will help him to overthrow his Government—the enemy of all liberty—after which a durable peace will be possible."

BRITISH ROYALTY.

GERMAN NAMES AND TITLES CHANGED.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Press Bureau announces that the King, desiring, owing to war conditions, that those Princes in his family, who are his subjects, but bear German names and titles should relinquish them and adopt British surnames, has therefore conferred the following Peerages:—The Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, to be Marquesses; and Prince Alexander of Teck to be an Earl.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

NO STATEMENT TO BE MADE.

LONDON, June 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, who had a great ovation, declined to make a statement on his mission to America on the ground that it was not customary; also he could not add anything to the published accounts. He re-expressed his warmest thanks for America's cordial welcome and great hospitality to the British Mission. (Cheers.) He stated that the United States had not adhered to the Pact of London regarding a separate peace.

AIR RAID VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was considering the question of pensioning the dependants of victims of air-raids.

ANOTHER ALLY.

LONDON, June 19th.

Haiti has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

DYE-MAKING.

GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP INDUSTRY.

LONDON, June 19th.

In order to promote the further development of the dye-making industry in the United Kingdom, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to establish a special temporary department to deal with matters relating to the encouragement, organisation and regulation of that industry under the direction of Sir Evan Jones, Bt., who will be styled Commissioner of Dyes.

COTTON IN NEW WORK.

SENSATIONAL RISE.

NEW YORK, June 19th.

The cotton market has smashed all records. The price has advanced to 104 points on a sensational advance in Liverpool, and private reports regarding the low crops. Values closed near the top.

A GERMAN PACIFIST.

POSITION OF ROBERT GRIMM.

BERNE, June 19th.

A semi-official message regarding M. Hoffmann's telegram, mentioned on the 16th, states that Grimm telegraphed to M. Hoffmann through the Swiss legation at Petrograd saying that a need for peace was generally felt, and asking for a statement of the war aims. M. Hoffmann's reply was an uninspired act of quarter. "It was sent in the interest of encouraging an early peace, and consequently in the interest of Switzerland herself."

In connection with the above it transpires that Grimm is a most prominent Socialist member of the Swiss National Council, and it is stated that his sympathies are pro-German.

M. Hoffmann has resigned his membership of the Federal Council. The latter has informed the National Council that it was ignorant of M. Hoffmann's action in Petrograd.

PURCHASE OF A GERMAN BANK.

LONDON, June 19th.

It is announced that Barclay's Bank has purchased the Deutsch Bank in London for £200,000.

Besides the sale of the Deutsch bank premises, the premises of the Disconto Gesellschaft have been bought by Lloyds Sea Insurance for £23,000, and the Dresdner Bank by the London, City and Midland Bank for £12,000.

KING CONSTANTINE.

LISSA, June 19th.

King Constantine, with his suite of 20, has arrived here.

ANNIE BESANT.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Privy Council has granted Annie Besant leave to appeal against the orders of the Magistrate of Madras on May 16th, and the Governor-in-Council. [The appellant was ordered to be banished from India, it being alleged that she was concerned in a seditious propaganda.]

THE GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, June 19th.

The Cabinet has empowered M. Venizelos to discuss the reconstitution with a Venizelist adherent with a view to the inclusion of at least one Venizelist.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

ACTION BY CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

PARIS, June 20th.

A telegram from San Salvador states that in consequence of German intrigues in Central America, the Salvador and Costa Rica Governments have taken preventive measures in regard to Germany, before announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

The Austrian Cabinet has decided to resign.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

LONDON, June 20th.

The House of Commons have adopted the general principle of women's suffrage by 385 votes to 55.

EARLIER CABLES.

U. S. EXPORTS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

The Government has elaborated plans to control exports, first dealing with coal and secondly with wheat.

It is believed that no coal will be allowed to be exported to any neutral which refuses to furnish Great Britain with ore, while the control of coal will be used to regulate shipments of food from neutrals to Germany.

It is stated that the Government is refusing to permit cargoes to leave American ports for neutral countries which retain ships in harbour.

WAR AND HORSE-RACING.

MINIMUM PROGRAMME.

LONDON, June 19th.

A deputation of the Jockey Club will to-morrow submit to the Premier proposals for the minimum racing necessary to preserve horse-breeding.

The Times states that a compromise is probable, permitting eight further days racing at Newmarket during the current year.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, June 19th.

The daily sales of British Treasury Bills have been resumed. To-day's rates for three months and six months are at four-and-a-half per cent discount. Weekly tenders of the Bills have been discontinued.

DUTCH EDITOR'S SENTENCE.

AMSTERDAM, June 19th.

The High Court at the Hague has quashed the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Herr Schroeder, the editor of the *Telegraaf*, on a charge of endangering Holland's neutrality. The case will be re-tried by another Court.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 17th.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says that Chang Fun having refused to come to Peking, the Tsuchins are calling a Tientsin Convention in order to set up a provisional Government, with a Dictator acting as President and Premier.

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

LONDON, June 17th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Chinese National League, which is politically represented by six Southern Provinces, has received a cable foreboding an extensive opposition against the Government by the Southern Provinces.

LATEST CABLES.

PRESIDENT AND THE TUCHUNS.

PEKING, June 19th.

The President has sent a message to the Provinces, explaining that he is obliged to dissolve Parliament in order to preserve a Republican Government, the lives and property of the inhabitants of the capital, and the unity of the North and South. He feared that if he resigned at present civil war would result, and foreigners would be obliged to interfere for self-protection. Consequently, the destruction of the nation would follow. When normal times had been restored he will resign.

The message shows that the President is completely terrorised by the Tsuchins' threats.

Despite an earlier refusal of the invitation, Chang Hsun has arrived in Peking.

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CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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M. VIVIANI AND GENERAL JOFFRE IN NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AND STIRRING SPEECHES.

New York papers give long accounts of the enthusiastic scenes on the occasion of the visit that month of the French Mission. On May 10th, the second day of the city's reception to M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre and other members of the Mission, hundreds of thousands in all parts of the city saw the visitors, shouted greetings, cheered them and, after Marshal Joffre had paid a brief visit to the Metropolitan Opera House with Governor Whitman, sent them back to the Frick residence with cheers still sounding in the streets.

The events of the day, in the order of their occurrence, were as follows:—The token from the New York public, arranged for by the *New York World*, was presented to Marshal Joffre in the North Meadow, Central Park, in the presence of 60,000 people. After a triumphal journey to Brooklyn the Marshal unveiled a bronze statue of Lafayette at Prospect Park and was presented with a sword. While M. Viviani was given a silver loving cup in which were 10,000 francs destined for the relief of French orphans. At the Hotel Astor, after they had passed through other cheering crowds the visitors were honoured at a luncheon given by the Merchants' Association, and M. Viviani, in an eloquent speech, dwelt on the co-operation that would take place between the United States and France.

Honorary degrees of Doctors of Laws were conferred on General Joffre and M. Viviani and Lord Curzon, and by proxy on Mr. Arthur Balfour, by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University in the presence of a large gathering.

At Grant's Tomb the Mission paid its respects to the dead President-soldier, and Marshal Joffre laid a wreath upon the sarcophagus.

Then, after a brief stop at the statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive, the party returned to the Frick residence for a brief rest, after which the Mission, with the heads of the various reception committees, dined at Sherry's, about 7 p.m.

That portion of New York's population which is French did honour to the visitors at the Public Library at a reception attended by 4,000, the great number of whom were women, with a few soldiers on leave, who had a chance to hear a few words from their commander.

Marshal Joffre went with Governor Whitman to the Metropolitan, where a large and very brilliant audience had awaited his coming and a chance to hear him speak. He remained about ten minutes and then returned to the Frick residence, to which M. Viviani had already gone. The receipts from the entertainment at the Opera House were put at more than \$86,000, and members of the committee said the amount to be turned over to General Joffre for his charities would be made up to \$100,000.

To nearly 2,500 business-men of New York, assembled at the Merchants' Association luncheon in honour of the French Mission at the Hotel Astor, M. René Viviani declared France had always known America would come into the war, and for his nation he expressed deep thanks that it had happened so.

The French statesman was the chief speaker at the luncheon, and was very lavish in his praise of the greeting New York had accorded his party. So, too, was Marshal Joffre, who spoke briefly and aroused as much enthusiasm as did M. Viviani. In fact, after the Marshal had spoken, the diners, all said business-men, kept shouting "Joffre! Joffre! Joffre!" in unison and with great enthusiasm. This is what the Marshal said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—You know that I am not accustomed to speaking in public, and you will understand the emotion with which my heart is filled. I could not possibly find words worthy of being uttered after so magnificent a speech as the one to which you have just listened. I want to say to you, "Thanks. Thanks for France."

M. VIVIANI'S SPEECH.
 M. Viviani spoke before the Marshal. Of the greeting the city had given his distinguished visitors he said in part:—
 "I ask myself—accustomed as I am to popular manifestations and used as I am to finding myself face to face with great assemblies like this—I ask myself where I find words in which to tell you the undying gratitude we have for the people of New York; to tell you how deeply we have been stirred since we had the honour to arrive in this magnificent city. In the other since our arrival Mayor Mitchell has pointed out to us all the different peoples of your community who with one accord have turned to us, have turned to France, and by their cheers and acclamations have welcomed us with shouts of hope and of confidence."

"I cannot tell you how much I was moved by the magnificent welcome we received, and now in this great banquet hall, too small, they tell me, to bring together all the members of your Merchants' Association, you seem numbered to my eyes. I have seen you thrilled, standing here and shouting your loud acclaim of France, cheering for France, cheering for the war, because you have understood that the war has now taken on an aspect which no human being could possibly have foreseen."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THANKS FOR GENEROUS AID.

Then the speaker said the war was greater than any other war had ever been, with everything on a scale that could not have been foreseen. He continued:—

"Now we have turned to you and you have supplied us with munitions, you have supplied us with your money. I thank you, we all thank you for your generosity. We thank you for what you have done for France. We thank you for your loyalty to France, and for the amount of work which you have done and which has enabled the armies of France to keep up the good fight."

"Be pleased to know—and it is not something that we have just learned, it is something that we have always known—that America has put all its efficiency and all its skill, and all its soul into the great work. But if you, in never failing supply, have furnished arms and munitions to our French soldiers, you must know that they have used them well and worthily and with good effect."

"We French made no mistake when we judged the character of the American people. You who are men of business, men engaged in vast enterprises, creators of great industry, who have welded together great organizations and developed untold resources—you can never allow your brains, your souls and your hearts to fall to the level of commercialism."

U. S. FLAG NEEDED AT FRONT.
 "No, you have kept your ancient traditions, your past glory is ever present in your hearts, you have love and affection and admiration for civilization and humanity. You have an idealism which floats above your flag, and that idealism you place above your material interests. We knew that you were working for humanity. You who are accustomed to handling large masses of men, to doing things on a vast scale, your vision could not fail to take in the great issues at stake."

M. Viviani spoke of France before the war. Referring again to the conflict, he said it was the industry of America, with that of France, which had enabled the latter nation to withstand the onslaught. He referred to the city's deprivations and said:—

"It is not enough that the French flag shall float from the decorations of your streets; it is not enough that the American flag shall float in Paris. I say to you that the joy of the people of France when they cheered the American flag was their joy at the promise which it stood for. It is necessary that the American flag shall be carried to the firing-line, shall float where German shells are falling—there in the trenches, where French and English soldiers are now fighting together shoulder to shoulder to the extreme limit of human endurance."

"I say to you that the American flag, which already flies alongside of the French on the flying machines of the Lafayette escadrille, will soon, we hope, be flying in the trenches where the British and French flags fly. And when your flag flies there it will not be like the flags you now see around you, that hang spotless in regular folds, but I want you that alongside of the stars it will have holes and among its red stripes the white will be stained with the blood of your children."

It was not because of Belgium or the submarines that America came into the war, he continued, adding:—

"It was in defence of your honour, the honour of your traditions, the honour of your free country. You came into the war not only for your national vindication, but for the vindication of human rights, and it is for human rights that you are fighting, for the most sacred rights of free men. You are fighting for liberty, you are fighting for democracy."

NO PEACE AS GERMAN BELIEVE.

Referring to the possibility of peace he agreed with some earlier remarks by Mr. Choate and said:—

"Mr. Choate also said that France would never accept German conditions of peace, and he was right. Germany has always looked upon the world as its field. Germany has always thought that by her heavy might she could imprison the hearts and stunt the consciences of humanity, and so long as that doctrine might prevail Germany can never offer conditions of peace that will be acceptable. We will not make peace, we will never make peace until we have had given back to us that which is ours—Alsace and Lorraine."

"We are not fighting a selfish battle. We are not fighting to triumph for ourselves; we did not seek war. We are fighting for civilization and for democracy and for mankind and for what is ours. France has never engaged in selfish wars. France has thrown her children freely into battle wherever humanity was to be fought for. France has given to the world the ideals and the impulses of the French Revolution. France has sent her flag on to every battlefield without a selfish thought, but France now wills—in agreement with her Allies—that there shall be no guarantee for such a cataclysm."

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ward, Miss O. Moore, Archbishop Patrelli, Mr. and Mrs. North, Mr. P. M. Scott, Mr. Spence, Mr. T. Burns, Mr. Donnan, Mr. Common, Mr. W. Moore, Mr. J. H. Johnson, Mr. E. A. Strong, Mrs. J. Hill, Miss A. Tait, Mr. A. W. Smart, Mrs. G. M. Stewart, Mrs. W. E. Stone, Mr. S. M. Martinez, Mr. J. Marques, Mr. J. H. Mr. J. B. Mosphett, Mr. T. Hodge, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. A. L. Day, Rev. G. M. Stewart, Mr. A. B. Burd, Mr. A. A. Claxton, Mr. A. Hart, Mr. Bordman, Mr. B. M. Betournay, Miss D. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bosworth, Mrs. H. Pendlon, Miss C. Bosworth, Mr. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. Antagon, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. S. P. Martins, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Ambrose, Miss K. L. Nicholson, and Miss Bolton.

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WATERY HEADS ON BABY'S FACE

Hands and Arms. Had to Tie Hands to Prevent Scratching.
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"My little son came out in large watery heads on his face, hands and arms. Then the heads broke open into terrible sore eruptions which irritated him very much, and to prevent him from scratching I had to tie his hands. "Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. I then bought more Soap and Ointment and they completely healed my boy." (Signed) Mrs. A. Foster, 6 Priory Rd., Tonbridge, Kent, Eng., July 28, 1915.
 Sample Each Free by Post. With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

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can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Good health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to men and their wives is therefore avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No house

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily relieved by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom undergo needless and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which delays all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not! Try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a new and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Runions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

ALLEGED MATRICIDE.

ADOPTED SON ON TRIAL.

DEFENDED BY CHINESE BARRISTER.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Yau Chai was charged with killing and murdering one Tsang Yee, at Tsai Wan, on May 16th. The accused, who was defended by Dr. Cheng, pleaded "not guilty." The Attorney-General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. D. L. Lyne, W. Hedley, W. A. Stephens, G. Ladin, S. Musso, F. M. K. de Figueiredo, and F. J. Murray.

The Attorney-General said the village where the murder took place was on the slopes of Tai Mo Shan, on the coast between Lai Chi Kok and Castle Peak. The deceased woman was about 62 years of age, and she lived at the village with her adopted son, the accused, the accused's wife and three small children. She adopted the accused from a branch of her husband's family about ten years ago, and they had lived together in the same house since then. Various witnesses would say that the relations between the accused and his mother had never been harmonious, and that there had been quarrels between them at various times. On the day in question a neighbour who lived in a house within hearing distance of the house where the accused and deceased lived would say that she heard quarrelling, and that the persons quarrelling were the accused and the deceased. This neighbour would also say that she went to the house and that when she arrived at the front door the prisoner came out and said, "Nothing has happened, go away, go away." The woman went away, and the prisoner closed the door. The Attorney-General proceeded—

"And the door also closed on the life of the deceased, the curtain falls there, and when it rises again, it rises in the shop of the deceased's brother. The deceased's brother had a grocer's shop in the village, and he will say that he and his family were startled by the appearance of prisoner at the shop. The prisoner came in, he will say excitedly, and told them that his mother, his adopted mother, was dead. He said that the mother had fallen from the cockloft and was killed. The Attorney-General went on to say that the wife of the grocer went along to the deceased's house, and it was rather important, in view of the prisoner's story as to the cockloft, to know what she found when she got to the house.

The Attorney-General then put in plans of the house and mentioned that the grocer's wife found the deceased's body lying in the kitchen in a pool of blood. The body was not found anywhere near the cockloft, but in the kitchen, which was right away from the cockloft, and thus it was evident that the prisoner's story of the cockloft was an impossible story. Also, at the time this affair took place, the woman would be in the kitchen preparing the meal. The woman sustained very severe injuries. The chest was bruised, the breast bone was broken, there was a wound in the lower jaw, thirteen ribs were broken, the jaw was fractured, there was a bruise behind the left ear, and a wound reaching from the left ear to the right ear. The accused was also found to have bruises and scratches on his hands. The Attorney-General also remarked that the murdered woman had some property in the shape of land and cows, and upon her death this property would go to the adopted son. He did not suggest that it was a premeditated murder, but he did suggest that the relations between the prisoner and the deceased were strained, and that on this particular occasion they quarrelled, that the prisoner never really thought of killing the woman, but prisoner became exasperated, took up a chopper and murdered his mother, and nobody but prisoner and a small boy saw what happened behind the closed door.

Dr. Macfarlane, bacteriologist, spoke to examining various articles of clothing which were handed to him by the police. On some of them he found human blood. On a singlet which was worn by the prisoner he found human blood.

Questioned by Dr. Cheng, witness said it was possible to differentiate between human and mammalian blood.

Dr. Smalley described the wounds, and said that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, hemorrhage, and shock. The body was found at foot of next column.

RICSHA COOLIE.

AN INTERESTING PROSECUTION.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday the private risha coolie employed by Mr. E. Ormiston was summoned for causing an obstruction and also for refusing to obey the direction of a police officer.

The Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. McL. Messer) appeared to prosecute and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended.

Mr. Shenton, in asking for a remand, said that he had a number of witnesses to call, and he might possibly take out a cross-summons for assault against the Indian constable who made the arrest. Mr. Ormiston, the owner of the risha, had suffered from the coolie being taken out of the shafts at three o'clock in the afternoon without any warning at all. The offence appeared to have taken place on June 19th, and Mr. Ormiston had given his own name and address to the constable, but at three o'clock yesterday the coolie was arrested and taken out of the shafts to the Police Station. That had caused a great deal of inconvenience to Mr. Ormiston, who was an exchange broker, and whose risha was an essential part of his business, especially at that busy part of the day.

Mr. Messer—That had all better come out in evidence, and is only wasting the time of the Court.

Mr. Shenton intimated that the case would take some time to hear, and said he only wished to state now that he might wish to take out a summons for assault and also to draw attention to the unwarranted arrest of the coolie.

Mr. Messer—We have good answers to that.

His Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball) fixed the hearing of the case for Tuesday morning.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS COMPETITION.

The winners of this year's Professional Pairs are Mr. Hogg and Mr. Tisdall, who, in the final, defeated Mr. Pearce and Mr. Woodhead by 2 and 1.

The winners accounted for Messrs. Wallace and Hayward, Ritchie and A. K. Henderson, Gibbs and Morrison (after two ties) and Captains Milner-Jones and Buck.

The runners-up defeated Messrs. Leith and Murray, Wood and McKenny, J. C. Fletcher and de Rome, and H. Hancock and Layton (after a tie).

Forty-four couples entered for the tournament.

"Ah," sighed the convalescent soldier at a base hospital, "what wouldn't I give for one breath of my native air!"

"Where do you come from?" asked an ambulance-driver.

"From Aberdeen."

"Aberdeen—eh? I came down from there before crossing. Wait half a jiff, and I'll see what I can do for you."

A little later there was a noise of throbbing engines, and a powerful motor-car drew up before the verandah where the soldiers were sitting.

"Now, then," said the obliging driver, "bend down to this wheel, while I unscrew the valve of this back tire. I pumped it up in Aberdeen before I left. Put yer mouth right over it, and take a good sup when I let her go!"

wounds could have been caused by the chopper produced, and in his opinion they could not have been brought about by falling from the cockloft shown in the plans. That would be only a fall of seven feet, and very heavy force would have to be used to inflict the injuries which appeared on the deceased woman's body; they seemed injuries such as had been caused by heavy blows; fearful blows, or a fall from a great height.

The neighbour, a very old lady, said that on May 6th she heard the deceased woman saying to the prisoner—"You are lazy; why don't you go and do some work," and the prisoner replied—"I will not work." At this time she was standing at the door of the house where the deceased lived. She added that she had never heard them quarrelling before, but had been told that they did so. When she went to the deceased's house the accused told her to go away.

After hearing further evidence the case was adjourned until to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PERILS OF A PATCHED-UP PEACE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In a footnote to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 18th inst. you express the opinion that my argument is "based upon an entirely erroneous estimate both of the German nation and of the British aristocracy." Anyhow, I am not alone in some of my ideas. The cable report of President Wilson's speech on Flag Day which was published in the same issue as my letter shows that he holds exactly the same ideas that I have been advocating about destroying the German oligarchy and freeing the German people. Speaking about "the military masters of Germany," he says:—

"If they fail their people would thrust them aside. A Government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany as in England, the United States and France—all great countries of modern times, except Germany. If they succeed they are safe, and Germany and the world are safe. If they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace." Lord Bryce speaking last year said:—

"We do not hate the German people. We do not wish to break up Germany, nor destroy her national unity, nor inflict permanent injury upon her. What we do desire is to exorcise the evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included. Nothing but defeat can destroy its prestige and deliver the German people from their yoke."

Mr. Lloyd George in a message to the American people referring to President Wilson's address to Congress says:—

"There are three phrases which will stand out for evermore in the story of this crusade.

"The first is:—The world must be safe for democracy."

"The next is:—The menace to the power of freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by an organised force which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people."

"And the crowning phrase is that wherein he declares:—

"A steadfast concert for peace was never maintainable except by a partnership of democratic nations."

"These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making."

I can understand those whose trade never was in so prosperous a condition as at the present time being prompted by selfish motives to advocate a policy of crushing the German people or crippling German trade, or any other policy that might prolong the war. But the advocates of liberty and champions of democracy can give no support to the gospel of hate. Of course President Wilson, Lloyd George, Lord Bryce and the other leading statesmen who agree with them are not infallible. They are plain men who state their case at the high court of reason. But what reasons are given for crippling German trade—crushing the German people? Have these advocates any idea as to how many more Germans will have to be killed before we can impose such a policy on the German people? How long will it take to kill them? How many more of our own people will be killed by that time? How many others will be crippled for life? What will be the consequences to the nation of all this killing and maiming? What will become of the widows and orphans? What will become of the crippled and their dependants? What will the national debt of Britain amount to? What will be the effect on trade and industry of the load of taxation required to meet the national debt and other war charges? Do these people who are drawing huge profits from the war never consider that there is some risk of killing the goose that lays their golden eggs?

There are always risks in war, but probably after many years we might succeed in crushing the German people. Then what would be left of us? Would life in Britain be worth living? Would not population, trade, and industry fly from her as from a stricken land?

Sooner or later we must consider terms of peace, and when that time comes it will be very unfortunate if we be divided either amongst ourselves or from our Allies. Therefore, I submit that after nearly three years of war it is high time to reason the matter out and make up our minds as to what we really are striving to attain.

Your correspondent "Plebis" agrees that our policy should be to destroy the German oligarchy but not the German nation or German trade. He agrees with you, however, that my estimate of the British nobility is entirely erroneous. I notice neither of you disputed any particular contention I made regarding the aristocracy. I contended that the increase of democratic power and the growth of democratic ideas were undermining the power of the privileged classes everywhere, and that "This was the real reason our nobility were threatening rebellion in the early summer of 1914." Is this disputed? I contended that the German oligarchy expected the nobility of Britain to rebel against the Rastafarian Government. Is this disputed? I said "An unsuccessful war means a German revolution, and absolute defeat could mean no more—perhaps not so much as some of our nobility have their way." Is this disputed? When it was proposed to deprive some of the German princes of their British titles the speeches of Lord Lansdowne and others in the House of Lords showed very strong sympathy with German royalty. What else than the same feeling prevented us so long from dealing with the King of Greece, and when it was no longer possible to save him, to put his son in his place? Is there any evidence that our nobility desire to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SIR R. HO TUNG AND THE WAR RATE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Governor did me the honour of giving prominence to my undertaking to pay for my tenants the increased war rates shortly to come into force.

It has occurred to me that certain properties belonging to me are rented to corporations, companies, firms and shops who can well afford to pay the tax themselves. Obviously, the undertaking of which His Excellency spoke applied to residential properties in the occupation of those persons in whose behalf the Honourable Mr. Shewan put forward such a forceful and eloquent plea. I, therefore, assume that the public companies, etc., mentioned will not care to take advantage of my offer for the remission of the special War Rate, but will only be too glad to co-operate in any scheme to raise additional contributions to His Majesty's Government War purposes.

In that belief, may I solicit the good offices of your paper to announce that if any of my tenants care to refund to me the special War Rate when payable I promise to hand over all such refunds to be applied to war charities, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, will acknowledge them in your columns.

As far as concerns properties leased by me for occupation otherwise than by my immediate lessee, I desire to make it clear that my engagement to pay the tax holds good only on condition that the immediate landlords make no increase in the rents of any of their tenants for the period for which the tax is paid.—Yours faithfully,

R. HO TUNG.

20th June, 1917.

replace the German oligarchy by a republic that would be representative of the German people? I said if they could depend on German promises the nobility might save some of their privileges by a patched-up peace. Surely this is a self-evident truth. And it follows from this that a patched-up peace is more likely to emanate from those who might save something by it than from those who would lose everything by it. That is all I wrote about our nobility, and I think it is absolutely indisputable. I was not making a case against our aristocracy, which could be very easily done. I am not forgetful of how they are fighting now and have fought from the first, but I am not aware that the democracy hung back. I have no recollection of any trade union that lagged behind. I understood that five million voluntary recruits joined up faster than the military authorities could deal with them. I have not put our nobility on the same level as the Prussian Junkers. As to the better feeling that is growing up between patrician and plebian, I have some doubts whether it will stand the test of time. But it appears that our aristocracy have either enough patriotism or enough sense to realize that they are safer in the hands of the British democracy than under the power of the German oligarchy. If the feeling of class superiority is giving way to a feeling of brotherhood, I wish the change a rapid growth. I think nothing but good can come from it.

"Plebis" thinks we need Tariff Reform to protect our industries from German peaceful penetration. Will he please explain just exactly what he means by "peaceful penetration," and then explain why we need to be protected from German peaceful penetration any more than from the peaceful penetration of France or America—Yours respectfully,

J. H. McGUIGAN.

Hongkong, June 20th, 1917.

[To reply fully to our correspondent would have required a footnote as long as his letter. For that reason we contented ourselves with the statement that his argument was based on an entirely erroneous estimate both of the British aristocracy and the German nation. On the principle that "the whole is greater than its part," we did not dispute any one particular contention. If Mr. McGuigan had been in England when the war broke out he would have had no doubt that the upper and middle classes were setting a magnificent example of patriotism, and we are convinced that he will find today that they are inspired by only one idea—the complete defeat of our enemies. As, according to Mr. McGuigan, this inevitably means "a German revolution," it may fairly be assumed that our aristocracy are quite willing to see the existing oligarchy in Germany replaced by a republic, though believing that the leopard cannot change his spots. At all events, in five minutes they may not be so sanguine of moral regeneration, sympathizing with constitutional reform, as Mr. McGuigan appears to be. The reluctance shown by some of the members of the House of Lords to adopt the proposal for depriving German princes of their British titles was due, if we remember rightly, to a feeling that such action was rather trivial. Certainly there was no profession of the alleged sympathy with German royalty. The attitude adopted in regard to Greece was, of course, determined by the Allied Powers in concert, and it is not necessary to suppose that the application of the principle followed shortly after the overthrow of the old regime in Russia. When Mr. McGuigan refers to the threatened rebellion of 1914 we presume that he means the Ulster Convention. It is, of course, quite open to him to place his own construction upon that movement, but, in the absence of proof, we may be pardoned for refusing to accept it. That the divisions in Ireland were not artificial has since been clearly demonstrated. Finally, we should feel more impressed by Mr. McGuigan's good wishes for the growth of a feeling of brotherhood between all classes in the United Kingdom if he were to write in a strain less calculated to perpetuate and accentuate old differences.—Ed. H.D.P.]

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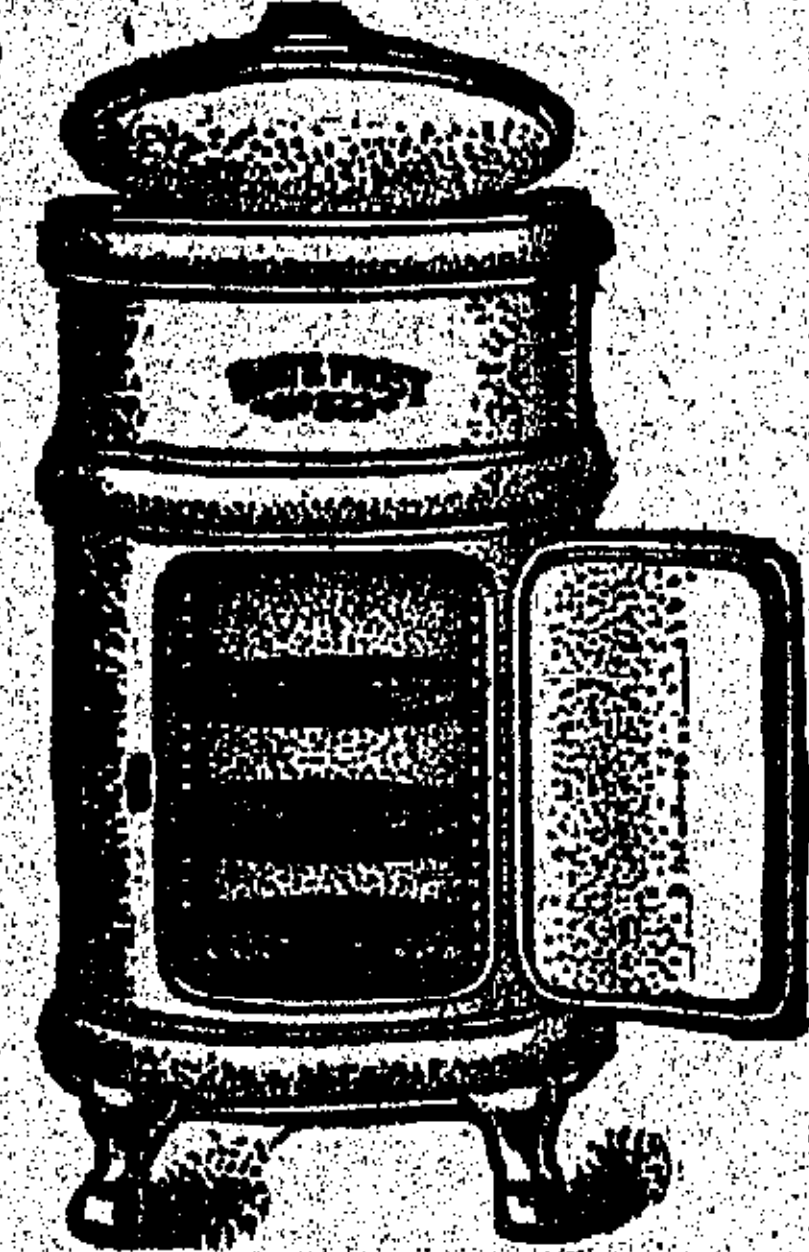
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THE BIG COURSE at FAN LING will be CLOSED for a month from 3rd July, 1917.

By Order of the Committee.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 23rd instant (5th day 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.

C. THORNE,
Deputy Commissioner in charge,
temporarily, Kowloon and District.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1917.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot,

The Sale of OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant, about at 11 A.M.

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant, about at 11 A.M.

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INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 25 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 26th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 26th September.

Interest on the Loan runs from the 26th March 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TIDBALL,
Manager.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

58

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$0.50 1000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 1000 " " 2.50
1000 " " 1000 " " 3.75
1500 " " 1000 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

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HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—

DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd.
[623]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[402]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Mission Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
[638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to Let, Wanchai Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[48]

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INTIMATION

OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet-Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 14 12

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Alliance; that it is the Alliance which has finally brought Japan and Russia together and made them, as he says, "allies to all intents and purposes." To some extent the estimate of the value of the Alliance has been influenced by the consideration that it came into existence as a precaution directed mainly against Russia. At that time, rightly or wrongly, considerable suspicion of Russia's intentions had been entertained for many years in Great Britain. Russia was credited with dreams of aggrandisement which might bring her into direct conflict with British interests, and it was supposed that the leading principle of Britain's policy was to prevent any southward movement of Russia. Much water has run under the bridge since those days. There have been wars in Manchuria and in the Balkans, and a revolution in Russia itself. The prize once so coveted by Russia and now lying almost within her grasp, she has disavowed as lying morally outside her sphere of rule. She is following new lines of international conduct, and is endeavouring to exemplify by her own policy the principles for which the Allies are fighting. In these circumstances, if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance still remains directed against Russian aggression its raison d'être has disappeared. But since the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—the first of those agreements with foreign Powers which dissolved Britain's policy of "splendid isolation"—was formed, it has taken a wider significance. As Viscount Kato points out, it forms, as it were, a solvent for those difficulties which the conflict of British and Japanese racial interests in the Far East, and in China especially, is ever prone to raise. The knowledge that there is a bond of high policy between the two countries serves to allay any transient irritation that may be caused. At first sight this may be considered as a rather trivial use of an Alliance which came into being as a defensive agreement against foreign enemies, and, subsequently, developed into both a defensive and offensive agreement. The increasing solidarity of the nations, so clearly brought out by the present war, in the matter of trade and commerce demands, however, that due importance should be attached to it. In the transition from the condition of isolated, self-support

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to REES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANKOW	"HOIHOW"	On 21st June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st June, Noon.
WUHAIRWEI and TIENTSIN	"EUEIHOW"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KATONG"	On 23rd June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TRAN"	On 26th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 26.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... FRIDAY,	22nd June, at Noon.
"HAIFONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY,	26th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

COLOMBO STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,015 tons, Captain _____ will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KORE and MOJI on 19th June.

WESTWARD

For above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"
Small Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY OF TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE | S INABA MARU | MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGOR, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

COLOMBO via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGOR.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | SATSUTA MARU | MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizumi 16,000

YOKOHAMA | HITACHI MARU | WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tomimaga 13,500

SHANGHAI and KOBE | BOMBAY MARU | SATURDAY, 23rd June.
Capt. Shinohara 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, THE INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 23rd June
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 10th August
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 25th Aug.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$548 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agents,
King's Building.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, (via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA).

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tainan, Keelung and Anping, Tainan, via Swatow and Amoy.
"BOSCHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th June at 9 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 25th June, at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
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TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	2.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai, Shatin and Sheungshan	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.20 P.M.	—
Sentin, Stanley	—	—
Canton, Samahai and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Samoi	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshu	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays	—	—

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

AGENTS, HONGKONG.

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 20th at 12.32.—Returns from Japan are lacking and from the Philippines are incomplete. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China and is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The depression over China has deepened slightly.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.04 inch. Total since 1st January, 24.13 inches, against an average of 31.57 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. wind, fresh to moderate, equally, cloudy rain at times.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.69	29.68	29.68	29.68
Temperature	86	83	83	83
Humidity	78	83	83	83
Wind Direction	SSW	SSW	South	South
Force	1	4	3	3
Weather	0	9	0	9
Rain	1.07	0	0	0

Highest temperature on 19th 88
Lowest temperature on 20th 60

BANK

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000
President ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES in PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOUREL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the
Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE

COMMERCIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 20th

On LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
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Bank Bill, at 330 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 360 days sight ... 2/5 1/2

On PARIS.—
Bank Bill, on demand ... 34 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3 months sight ... 35 1/2

On NEW YORK.—
Bank Bill, on demand ... 59 3/4
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ... 59 3/4

On BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand ... 2/5 1/2
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On CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/5 1/2
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On SHANGHAI.—
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On YOKOHAMA.—
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On MANILA.—
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On CEBU.—
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On SOERABAYA.—
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On BATAVIA.—
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On SURABAYA.—
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On SINGAPORE.—
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On MALACCA.—
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On KUALA LUMPUR.—
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Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 120 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 150 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 180 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 210 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 240 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 270 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 300 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 330 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 360 days sight ... 2/5 1/2

On MALACCA.—
Bank Bill, at sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 120 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 150 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 180 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 210 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 240 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 270 days sight ... 2/5 1/2
Bank Bill, at 300 days sight